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given to the cause of arbitration and peace by the great scheme which they elaborated for settling disputes without violence and bloodshed. The Conference is the more rejoiced because responsible statesmen of two of the greatest governments in the world have, by the plan which they formulated, admitted the practicability of arbitration and the constitution of a peaceful tribunal.

"The president of the Conference is requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to President McKinley, the President of the United States Senate, Lord Salisbury and the Premiers of other European governments."

For the first time since the first meeting of the Conference in 1889, the Congress of the United States was represented by one of its members, Hon. Samuel J. Barrows of Massachusetts. We have often heard European members express regrets that American Congressmen were not present. Mr. Barrows explained to the Conference that this absence was due to the distance, not to lack of interest. We will charitably hope that he was correct. Mr. Barrows himself is thoroughly interested in the cause, and, as was to have been expected, received a very warm welcome by the President and members of the Conference. He was made a member of the Bureau or Business Committee of the Conference, and delivered an excellent address in which he stated the position of the United States in reference to the general principle and practice of arbitration, the general regret felt in this country at the failure of the proposed treaty with Great Britain, and the expectation which is entertained that President McKinley will bring forward another treaty at an early date.

The Conference lasted for four days and a half. There was an opening reception, a closing banquet and intervening excursions which brought the members into closer personal relations with each other. At the closing banquet Mr. Barrows responded for this country, returning thanks for the warm personal greetings which he had received and for the hospitality of the Belgian government and the city of Brussels.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Benjamin F. Trueblood sailed from Montreal for Europe on the 31st day of July to attend the Eighth International Peace Congress. After a trip of twelve days, uneventful except for three days of fog and icebergs which caused much delay, he arrived at Hamburg on the 12th of August, the day on which the Congress opened. He was welcomed by the members of the Congress with great cordiality, made one of the Vice-Presidents and listened to with great respect and interest whenever he spoke. The Secretary did what he could while abroad to remove false ideas, in England and on the Continent, of the position of the arbitration movement in this country since and at the time of the defeat of the arbitration treaty. He found during the trip, in conversation with

many persons, clear evidence of a rapidly growing interest in the great movement for international peace. After a week of rest in Hamburg after the Congress closed Secretary Trueblood sailed from Liverpool on the Canada on August 25th and arrived at Boston on the 2d of September. Only one other delegate from the United States attended the Congress, Mrs. Brinton of Washington.

The Behring Sea Commission, to determine the damages due to Canadian Sealers, has been sitting in Halifax, hearing the arguments of counsel. Mr. Bodwell, counsel for the British case, has occupied several days presenting evidence as to time and place of seizures etc. Sir Charles Tupper follows him. Other British counsel had previously made their arguments. The United States attorneys are watching carefully every point in the British arguments. It is a big legal battle, but it makes less noise than the firing of a single Krupp.

In the current number of the *Forum* Hon. H. A. Herbert, Ex-Secretary of the Navy makes "A Plea for the Navy." From his point of view, the paper is an able one, and it contains much interesting information.

But the Ex-Secretary fails almost entirely to grasp that series of facts in the present international relations which is making war more and more impossible between civilized peoples, especially between the United States and other countries. Besides this, his conclusions fall far short of his premises. If the situation, as he conceives it, requires the addition of six more battleships to our Atlantic fleet and half as many to the Pacific, it certainly requires, and that urgently, at least three times as many new ships as he recommends. The addition of nine ships, with seventy-five torpedo boats, to our fleet would put us into no suitable condition to meet the great fleet of England in actual war, and would scarcely lessen her temptation to attack us under possible circumstances. The pleas which he makes for the farmers in the last paragraph and for shipbuilding laborers in the preceding one are both specious and smack of stump arguments. We are glad to know that the present Secretary of the Navy holds the opposite view, and is not willing to recommend the building of any more ships. We hope he may succeed in maintaining himself against the pressure brought upon him to change his opinion.

The government of Japan has formally accepted the offer of the Hawaiian government to arbitrate the difference between them in reference to Japanese immigration into Hawaii. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs proposes the King of Belgium as arbitrator. The conditions proposed by Japan are, however, such that it is doubtful if the Hawaiian government accedes to them.

It is expected that the Graeco-Turkish peace negotia-

tions will soon be ended. This will be a great relief to everybody. Something of the comical has been given to the situation by Tewfik Pasha's request that the representatives of the powers hurry up and finish their pourparlers. The adjustment of the frontier is practically all in favor of Turkey. Crete will accept autonomy and the blockade is at once to be broken up. The admirals have requested the governor of Crete to disarm everybody except the regular troops. The powers are still at work trying to agree on a satisfactory method of guaranteeing the payment by Greece of the war indemnity. England continues to object to Turkish occupation of Thessaly as a guarantee of payment. Lord Salisbury's proposal of a joint guarantee of the payment of the indemnity has fallen through, because of objections from Russia and Germany.

While the Peace Congress was in session at Hamburg a duel was fought at Paris between Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin. Prince Henry had said something disparaging of the conduct of the Italian troops in Abyssinia, and was challenged. The duel was fought at 5 o'clock in the morning in a small woods near Paris, in order to escape the police! This duel, unlike most French duels, was not a farce. Both princes were wounded. The encounter was said to be "terrible." There was real Franco-Italian hatred in it. Prince Henry in the fifth round received a thrust in the right side of the abdomen which, but for a trousers' button, would probably have been fatal. This trousers' button (we might very properly call it a breeches' button, for it stood in the breech and prevented the Prince from being killed) has already become famous and may some day sell at a high price. The Italian Press and public were greatly pleased over the result of the encounter, which according to the dueling code proved that what Prince Henry had said was not true and that the Italians in Abyssinia were not a bit cowardly, but all brave fellows!

Prince Henry, by the same code, saved his honor by getting wounded, and won a great reputation among the Parisians! In spite of its seriousness, the whole thing had its ludicrous side. Some of the members of the Peace Congress expressed fears lest the event should give a new stimulus to the duel. We do not think so. The practice is so supremely stupid that it cannot live long in our modern society. However, Zola, who wrote about "the human beast," might very properly employ his talents in writing a book about the duel, with the title "The Human Fool."

The uprising of the wild mountain tribes on the north-west border of India during the past month would have proved much more serious than it has, if there had been any coherence among them. As it is, the outbreak has cost the British many lives and a large amount of money,

and has given the government considerable uneasiness. The situation has been complicated by the fact that the region of the trouble is upon the borders of Afghanistan and not far away from the frontier of Asiatic Russia. The Ameer of Afghanistan, who is under British subsidy, has promptly denied any complicity in the insurrection. Has Russia had any hand in it? Has Turkey? Russia has hardly been suspected, but the present attitude of Great Britain on the Graeco-Turkish trouble has given ground for belief that Abdul Hamid may have encouraged the insurgents who are largely Moslem. The British forces, though at first suffering some reverses, now have the insurrection measurably under control. The region is one that has not heretofore been brought fully under British control, but the Indian Government is certain hereafter to make its authority fully felt throughout the entire district.

Senor Idiarte Borda, president of the Republic of Uruguay, was assassinated on August 25th by Avelino Arredondo, an officer in the national army. Arredondo had apparently no accomplices. He did the deed out of personal hatred for the President and to relieve the country from bad government, as he said. The revolutionists had nothing to do with the assassination, and the death of President Borda will have no influence in stopping the revolution. Secretary Sherman sent the following telegram when officially informed of the deed: "Express the deep abhorrence of the President and the people of the United States at the assassination of President Borda, and their sympathy with his countrymen in their affliction."

The Spanish Prime Minister, Canovas del Castillo was assassinated on the 8th of August by an Anarchist who called himself Golli. The assassin declared that he alone was responsible for the deed and that he did it to avenge the Barcelona Anarchists and the insurgent leader Rizal, who was executed in the Philippine Islands in December last as the instigator of the insurrection there. The assassination had no political significance and the Conservative party has continued in power, though it is reported that it will soon be displaced by a Liberal ministry. The assassination met with the strongest condemnation everywhere. The President of the Peace Congress at Hamburg sent a message to the widow of the minister expressing profound regret at the event.

The death of Canovas has had no immediate effect upon the situation in Cuba, where the desolating conflict still goes on between the Cubans and the Spanish forces, with no serious change in the relations of the two armies, though the last despatches indicate important victories by the insurgents.

The Secretary of the American Peace Society gave two addresses at Greenacre, Me., on the 3d and 4th of July.

On the 26th and 27th of the same month, he also spoke at Jackson, N. H., in the course of summer lectures given at Wentworth Hall. At both these places, the audiences, which were exceptionally intelligent, showed very deep interest in the subject of arbitration and peace as presented by Secretary Trueblood, and a number of persons connected themselves with the American Peace Society as members. The *Wentworth Hall Chit-Chat* said of the addresses at Jackson:

"No lectures since the inauguration of the course have awakened a more intense interest, or given promise of more practical results than the two lectures delivered Monday and Tuesday of the past week by Mr. Benj. F. Trueblood, of Boston, Mass., Secretary of the American Peace Association. This gentleman has given his whole time for many years to the propagation of peace doctrines, and is a perfect encyclopedia of information upon the growth of that movement.

"Everyone listening to these two admirable addresses were filled with a new hope that war was soon to end, and with an inspiration to do all in their power to help the movement on."

Hon. George S. Hale of Boston died suddenly at his summer cottage at Bar Harbor, Maine, on the 27th of July, at the age of 72. His unexpected death has brought sincere grief to all his many friends. He was at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference in June, working and speaking for the cause in which he was most deeply interested, and the thought never occurred to us that he would be the first of us to be called away. We shall never forget the earnestness, tenderness and beauty of spirit with which he plead for courts of conciliation as a means for settling difficulties and bringing about better feeling between nations. His speech, as well as those which he delivered at the two preceding conferences, seemed so full of the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. Mr. Hale had for several years been a member of the American Peace Society, and always took a hearty interest in every effort made for the promotion of the principles of brotherhood and peace. He was one of the best known, honored and trusted citizens of Boston. Besides his successful practice of law which he had carried on for 47 years, he was widely known in philanthropic and charitable work. He was a trustee of various institutions, had served in the city government of Boston, was a member of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Historical Societies and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and president of the American Unitarian Association. He had also done considerable work in the editing of law books and preparing memoirs of distinguished persons. Combined with intellectual vigor and strength, Mr. Hale had a spirit of rare sincerity, gentleness, kindness and humility, which impressed every one with whom he came in contact, and made him always an inspiration to high and true living.

We have lost a valuable life-member of the American Peace Society by the death at Lancaster, Pa., of Rev. Amos Herr, who was at the time of his death the oldest minister in the Mennonite Church, having been forty-six years in service. He was the first Mennonite preacher who introduced regular church services in English. In common with all his Mennonite brethren he was a profound believer in the principles of peace as taught in the New Testament and threw his influence faithfully and constantly against the iniquitous system of war.

The Report of the Third Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration has just been published. It is a valuable document, containing a full stenographic report of the speeches, etc. A copy may be had by addressing Mr. Albert K. Smiley, Lake Mohonk, Ulster County, N. Y., and enclosing five cents for postage.

The contest in Brazil against the Fanatics is not yet ended. Fever and other diseases are said to be making great ravages in the army.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland on the 25th of August the following resolutions in regard to the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, reported by the Committee on International Law, were passed:

"Resolved, that this Association learned with much satisfaction that the treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, which was transmitted to the Senate of the United States, Jan. 11, 1897, received the approval of a majority of the members voting upon the question of ratification, even though that majority was not sufficient to ratify the treaty.

"Resolved, that the provisions of this treaty afford a reasonable, fair and just method of adjusting the differences between the United States and Great Britain, which are within the scope of the treaty.

"Resolved, that the President of the United States be respectfully requested to take such measures as may be within his power to secure the adoption either of the treaty before mentioned, or of a similar arbitration treaty."

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was held in the Peace Temple, Mystic, Conn., the 25th to the 28th of August. Large crowds from the surrounding country were in attendance as in previous years. Addresses were made by the President, Alfred H. Love, the Countess di Brazza of New York, Miss Lucia T. Ames of Boston, Rev. J. P. Stoddard, Judge William N. Ashman, Mr. W. J. Mann and others. There was music interspersed, and recitations by the children, and at the close a series of resolutions was passed in harmony with the declarations of the Union in previous years.

Kant's Eternal Peace which has been running in the *ADVOCATE* is now issued in booklet form. Price 20 cents.